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CD NO.

SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE                Newspapers as indicated.

NONFERROUS METAL PLANTS TOP PLANS, SCHEDULES;  
KAZAKH MINE CRITICIZED

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

KAZAKH POLYMETALLIC MINES IMPROVE; TEKELI LAGS

Miners of the Leninogorsk Polymetallic Combine, Vostochno-Kazakhstan Oblast, are finding new methods of increasing labor productivity. The Sokol'-nyy Mine has begun to use the two-shift system of work, following the Donbass example wherein two shifts are employed in mining the coal and the third in repair and development operations. With this organization of the work, idleness of the stoping group, particularly the drillers and timberers, is completely eliminated. Three sectors worked on the new schedule in October and produced 47 percent more ore than in preceding months. In November, all sectors of the Sokol'-nyy Mine and three of the Leninogorsk Mine have converted to the new schedule. (1)

The Leninogorsk Mine has completed the Five-Year Plan, having just shipped the first trainloads of ore above plan to the concentration plant. (2)

The Kimpersay Mine Administration, Aktyubinsk Oblast, has just about completed its 1950 plan. Since the beginning of the year, the mines have realized 1,200,000 rubles in accumulations. (3)

In 10 months of 1950, miners of the Achisay Combine, Yuzhno-Kazakhstan Oblast, have mined one third more ore than during the same period of 1949. (4)

The Tekeli Mine of the Tekeli Polymetallic Combine, Taldy-Kurgan Oblast, is now producing  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times more ore than in 1949. This increase is the result of the introduction of more effective systems of mining. Together with the new and progressive trends at the mine, however, there is also a noticeable lack of planning which hinders the normal activity of the mine sectors.

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Despite the good technical equipment and the favorable geological conditions, the mine is not operating on an even keel. There is a noticeable slowing down at the beginning of each month and greatly stepped-up production toward the end of the month. For example, after completing the September plan, there followed a long, drawn-out rest period, so that only 85 percent of the plan for the first 10 days of October was fulfilled. This low level of output and the interruption in the supply of ore to the concentration plant did not cause concern at the mine. Shturbin, chief of the mine's planning department, accepted it as a perfectly normal state of affairs. Efforts to achieve the planned production output began only in mid-October. Then, Rozenblyum, mine director, and Ponomarev, chief engineer, began to put the pressure on. However, the situation did not improve. The plan for the second 10 days of the month was 90.6 percent completed. Only one out of the six mine sectors met the plan. Rozenblyum then began to take drastic action to overcome the great lag of hundreds of tons of ore. With the approval of the directors of the Tekeli Polymetallic Combine and the trade union organization, miners' rest days were discontinued. As a result, the plan for the last 10 days of October was exceeded and the October plan as a whole was saved. In November, however, the same conditions were repeated, and the first 10-day plan was fulfilled only 86 percent.

The harmful effects of this practice are shown in the work of the first mine sector, one of the most important at the mine. At the beginning of each month, the sector sharply decreases the mining rate, and then in an effort to overcome the initial lag, Botsman, chief of the sector, violates the first principles of mining technology. The special wood planking is incorrectly laid, the drifts become clogged up and the mine workings are turned into rubbish heaps. Shavings, chips from timbering material, and various metal objects get intermixed with the ore, complicating the work of the concentrators, and clogging the works of the scraper winches, the chief ore-loading machines. In addition, sometimes, the ore is not removed from the blocks for days on end, thus delaying subsequent operations.

Poor planning has hampered the work of the mine's leading brigade, which had formerly operated on the cycle schedule. Delays in getting materials and equipment has hindered them from following the schedule. The workshop is also to blame for its poor workmanship on drill tools. The drill shafts often break and the "pobedit" blades drop out of the drills.

The lack of planning and the irregularity of operations are characteristic of the work of the majority of the mine's sectors. The directors of the Tekeli Polymetallic Combine are to a large degree responsible for this. They are concerned only with meeting the final plans. Grishin, director of the combine, and Petrov, chief engineer, do not concern themselves seriously with the organization of work and the maintenance of a steady work rate in the mine. (5)

#### ZINC PLANT MEETS PLAN, NEEDS WORKERS

The "Elektrotsink" Plant, North Osetiyan ASSR, completed the August plan ahead of schedule. The chief shops -- lead, cadmium, contact, and copper sulfate -- led the other shops by considerably exceeding the month plan. The lead shop, headed by Averbchenkov, had the best record in the plant. Every worker in the shop is meeting the norm. The shop's sinter and smelter division was the first in the plant to complete the August plan.

The cadmium shop completed the August plan several days ahead of schedule. The plant as a whole is now striving to put out a large volume of lead and zinc before the end of the month. (6)

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The newspaper Sotsialisticheskaya Osetiya ran an advertisement to the effect that the "Elektrotsink" Plant needs the following workers: planners, work-standard setters, bookkeepers, electricians, mechanics, lathemen, carpenters, masons, concrete workers, plasterers, electric welders, wheelwrights, and other workers. (7)

#### COPPER, OTHER METAL ENTERPRISES TOP PLANS

The Alaverdi Copper-Smelting Plant completed the 1950 plan for smelting copper 6 days ahead of schedule. (8)

In the Kazakh SSR, the Karsakpay Copper-Smelting Plant, Karaganda Oblast, completed ahead of schedule the 1950 year plan for smelting blister copper. (5) In the same oblast, the mines of the Dzhezkazgan Copper Combine (director, T. Kharlamov) have been producing toward the December plan since 9 November. (9) The Vostochno-Kounrad Mine, Karaganda Oblast, completed the 11-month plan for ore mining 13 days ahead of schedule. Shaft No 3 has completed the 1950 year plan. Shaft No 1-2 is also doing well. (10)

The Irtysh Copper-Smelting Plant completed the 11-month plan ahead of schedule. Since the beginning of the year, the plant has saved 2 million rubles. (5)

On 26 November, the Kounrad Mine shipped to the Balkhash Copper-Smelting Plant (director, D. Desyatnikov) the last tons of ore due on the Five-Year Plan. (11) The plant considerably exceeded its 10-month plan for smelting blister copper. This year, the plant has attained new production heights. It has been modernizing technology and mobilizing internal reserves. At the concentration plant, the progressive norms have been exceeded for productivity of equipment and the length of service of the equipment has been prolonged. The metallurgical shop has improved utilization of the reverberatory furnaces and has speeded operation of the converters. The plant altogether has decreased production costs and given the state more than 13 million rubles of accumulations. The plant is now working at a level which is substantially higher than that planned for the last year of the Five-Year Plan. (12)

The Balkhash Rolled Nonferrous Metal Plant completed the Five-Year Plan for output of rolled nonferrous metal products on 24 November. (13) The plant also completed ahead of schedule the 11-month production output plan. The cost of rolled products has considerably decreased. Since the beginning of 1950, the plant has saved 1,250,000 rubles. (14)

On 20 November, the Severnyy Mine of the Severoural'sk Bauxite Basin, Sverdlovsk Oblast, completed the 1950 plan. (15) The Sokolovskiy Bauxite Mine and the Yuzhnyy Mine Administration of the "Soyuzazbest" Trust have completed the 1950 plan for mining ore and development work. (16)

The Khaydarken Combine, Combine imeni Frunze, and the Changyr-Tash Sulfur Mine, Kirgiz SSR, have considerably exceeded the 9-month plan for labor productivity. In the metallurgical industry of the Kirgiz SSR, labor productivity increased 88 percent in 9 months of 1950 over 1945. (17)

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SOURCES

1. Moscow, Trud, 30 Nov 50
2. Moscow, Pravda, 14 Nov 50
3. Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 24 Nov 50
4. Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 11 Oct 50
5. Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 22 Nov 50
6. Dzauzhikau, Sotsialisticheskaya Osetiya, 1 Sep 50
7. Dzauzhikau, Sotsialisticheskaya Osetiya, 29 Aug, 1 Sep 50
8. Yerevan, Kommunist, 29 Nov 50
9. Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 15 Nov 50
10. Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 23 Nov 50
11. Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 30 Nov 50
12. Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 11 Nov 50
13. Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 29 Nov 50
14. Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 21 Nov 50
15. Moscow, Krasnaya Zvezda, 5 Nov 50
16. Moscow, Pravda, 5 Nov 50
17. Frunze, Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 15 Nov 50

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